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Commission on Sustainable Development

Report on the eleventh session (27 January 2003 and 28 April-9 May 2003)

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Note

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures.

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Chapter I

Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council

A. Draft resolutions and decision recommended by the Commission for adoption by the Council

1. The Commission on Sustainable Development, pursuant to the provisions of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation), in particular those contained in its paragraphs 145-150, having considered the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Follow-up to the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the future role of the Commission on Sustainable Development: the implementation track" (E/CN.17/2003/2), recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Draft resolution I

Future programme, organization and methods of work of the Commission on Sustainable Development

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[1] Agenda 21[2] and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,[3]

Also recalling the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[4] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation) adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development,[5]

Reaffirming in that regard the commitment to achieving the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration[6] and in the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences held and international agreements made since 1992,

Recalling that the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation will build further on the achievements made since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and that the Plan expedites the realization of the remaining goals; to that end, committing ourselves to undertaking concrete actions and measures at all levels and to enhancing international cooperation, taking into account the Rio principles, including, inter alia, the principle of common but differentiated

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[1] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex I.

[2] Ibid., annex II.

[3] General Assembly resolution S-19/2, annex.

[4] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[5] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[6] General Assembly resolution 55/2.

responsibilities as set out in principle 7 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, efforts that will also promote the integration of the three components of sustainable development — economic development, social development and environmental protection — as interdependent and mutually reinforcing pillars; and recalling that poverty eradication, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption, and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are overarching objectives of, and essential requirements for, sustainable development,

Reaffirming that the Commission for Sustainable Development should continue to be the high-level commission responsible for sustainable development within the United Nations system,

Reaffirming further the mandate of the Commission on Sustainable Development as stipulated in Agenda 21, General Assembly resolution 47/191 of 22 December 1992 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,

Taking into account General Assembly resolution 57/253 of 20 December 2002,

Having considered the report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its eleventh session,[7]

Future organization of work of the Commission

1. *Decides* that the organization of work of the Commission on Sustainable Development should contribute to advancing the implementation of Agenda 21,[2] the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21[3] and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation[5] at all levels;

2. *Also decides* that in order to fulfil its mandate the work of the Commission will be organized in a series of two-year action-oriented implementation cycles, which will include a review Session and a policy session. The cycles will function as follows:

(a) The Commission's review sessions, to be held in April/May for a period of two to three weeks in the first year of the cycle, will undertake an evaluation of progress in implementing Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, while focusing on identifying constraints and obstacles in the process of implementation with regard to the selected thematic cluster of issues for the cycle;

(b) The review sessions will include a high-level segment, an exchange of regional experiences, dialogues with experts, including scientific experts, and sharing of best practices and lessons learned, with a view to facilitating implementation, as well as capacity-building activities, such as learning centres and partnership fairs;

(c) The review sessions will undertake the above-mentioned evaluation on the basis of:

(i) The Secretary-General's state of implementation reports, which should reflect overall progress in the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme

[7] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 9* (E/2003/29).

for Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, based on information provided in particular in countries' reports and in reports by United Nations organizations and bodies as described in paragraph 2 (a) (ii) below, and on information from regions and subregions, as appropriate, as well as major groups. In addition, the Secretary-General's state of implementation reports should contain a detailed review of progress of implementation in the selected thematic cluster of issues for the cycle at all levels, and should also reflect new challenges and opportunities related to the implementation of Agenda 21;

(ii) The contributions of United Nations agencies, programmes and funds, the Global Environment Facility and international financial and trade institutions;

(iii) The outcomes of regional and subregional meetings and activities, as appropriate;

(iv) The contributions of major groups, including scientific experts, as well as educators, taking into account paragraphs 139 (g) and 149 (c) and (d) of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, on their results-oriented activities concerning the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

(d) The review session evaluation should enable an improved understanding of priority concerns in the implementation of the selected thematic cluster of issues and facilitate an effective policy discussion in the course of the policy year with a view to strengthening implementation in those areas;

(e) The outcome of the review session will be a report, including a chairperson's summary, identifying constraints and obstacles and possible approaches and best practices for the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

(f) In the policy year, the Commission will convene an intergovernmental preparatory meeting for one week in New York in February/March to discuss policy options and possible actions to address the constraints and obstacles in the process of implementation identified during the review year;

(g) The discussions of the intergovernmental preparatory meeting will be based on the outcome of the review session, reports by the Secretary-General as well as other relevant inputs. Based on those discussions, the Chair will prepare a draft negotiating document for consideration at the policy session;

(h) The Commission's policy sessions, to be held in April/May of the second year of the cycle, will take policy decisions on practical measures and options to expedite implementation in the selected thematic cluster of issues, taking account of the discussions of the intergovernmental preparatory meeting, the Secretary-General's reports and other relevant inputs;

(i) The review sessions and the policy sessions should mobilize further action by all implementation actors to overcome obstacles and constraints in the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and should address new challenges and opportunities and share lessons learned and best practices;

(j) Specific organizational modalities for Commission meetings will be recommended by the Bureau of the Commission through open-ended and transparent consultations conducted in a timely manner, following the established United Nations rules of procedure. Activities during Commission meetings should provide for balanced involvement of participants from all regions, as well as for gender balance;

3. *Decides*, in order to allow effective consideration of regional and subregional inputs throughout the implementation cycle and to ensure maximum flexibility:

(a) To invite the regional commissions, in collaboration with the secretariat of the Commission on Sustainable Development, to consider organizing regional implementation meetings in order to contribute to the work of the Commission, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and in collaboration with other regional and subregional organizations and bodies, as appropriate, as well as the regional offices of funds, programmes and international finance and trade institutions and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system. Such meetings should preferably take place before the review session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, and should:

(i) Contribute to advancing the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

(ii) Focus on the thematic cluster of issues to be addressed in the ongoing implementation cycle;

(iii) Provide input to the Secretary-General's reports and the sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development. Those inputs may include identification of obstacles and constraints, new challenges and opportunities related to the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and sharing of lessons learned and best practices;

(iv) Provide for contributions from major groups, taking into account paragraphs 139 (g) and 149 (c) and (d) of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

(b) To invite the General Assembly to consider using the resources previously devoted to the former ad hoc intersessional working groups of the Commission on Sustainable Development to support the participation of representatives of member States of the Commission in one of their respective regional meetings in each implementation cycle;

(c) To invite the regional commissions to provide other inputs to the Commission's review and policy sessions and the intergovernmental preparatory meeting;

(d) To invite other regional and subregional bodies and institutions within and outside the United Nations system to contribute to the preparations for the Commission's review and policy sessions and the intergovernmental preparatory meeting.

4. *Decides* that resources released by the termination of the work of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development, whose work has been transferred to the Commission on Sustainable Development, could be used to support the work of the Commission;

5. *Invites* Governments, as well as organizations at all levels and major groups, to undertake results-oriented initiatives and activities that support the Commission's programme of work and promote and facilitate the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. The results of such initiatives and activities should be an input to the Commission, as appropriate;

6. *Decides* that the results of the Commission's work could also include the sharing of best practices and lessons learned, capacity-building activities, exchange of experiences concerning the implementation of sustainable development strategies, as appropriate, and partnerships that support the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

7. *Also decides* that Commission sessions should include high-level segments, involving ministers or their representatives with responsibilities relevant to the thematic cluster of issues under discussion. The segments should be organized so that ministerial leadership, oversight and guidance in decision-making concerning the outcomes of the sessions would be enhanced. High-level segments should include focused dialogue, with the active participation of agencies, funds, programmes and other organizations of the United Nations system, international finance and trade institutions, and representatives of major groups at the appropriate level, taking into account paragraphs 139 (g) and 149 (c) and (d) of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

8. *Further decides* to organize the periodic consideration of sustainable development themes in regard to the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, including the means of implementation, and invites the Commission to submit recommendations to the Council with regard to such themes, which may include recommendations to assist the Economic and Social Council with its work in the pursuance of paragraph 144 of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, including its role in promoting system-wide coordination;

Multi-year programme of work of the Commission for the period after 2003

9. *Decides* to adopt the multi-year programme of work of the Commission for the period after 2003 as outlined in the annex to the present resolution;

10. *Also decides* that the implementation of that programme of work will be guided by the following considerations:

(a) The review and evaluation of the implementation of actions, commitments and targets will be dealt with in accordance with the relevant provisions of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the decisions of the Commission. The thematic clusters should be addressed in an integrated manner, taking into account the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. Recognizing that all the issues identified in Agenda 21 and the

Johannesburg Plan of Implementation are important, the implementation process should cover all those issues equally, and the selection of some issues during a given cycle does not therefore diminish the importance of the commitments undertaken with respect to the issues to be considered during future cycles;

(b) Means of implementation, as identified in Agenda 21 and chapter X of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, should be addressed in every cycle and for every relevant issue, action and commitment;

(c) Other cross-cutting issues, as referred to in the annex to the present resolution, should also be addressed in every cycle;

(d) African and other regional initiatives, as well as initiatives on small island developing States and least developed countries, will be considered in every cycle with respect to all relevant issues, actions and targets;

(e) The Commission should focus on those issues where it can add value to intergovernmental deliberations on cross-sectoral and sectoral issues, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 47/191, in particular its paragraphs 3 (h), 21 and 23, as well as 139 (f) of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

(f) The Commission should take into account the outcome of the work of the Ad Hoc Working Group of the General Assembly on the Integrated and Coordinated Implementation of and Follow-up to the Outcomes of Major United Nations Conferences and Summits in the Economic and Social Fields;

(g) The Commission may decide to incorporate new challenges and opportunities related to implementation into its multi-year programme of work;

* * *

11. *Emphasizes* that in order to enable the Commission to perform the relevant requirements provided for in chapter 11 of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, in particular its paragraphs 145, 147 and 148, an effective system of reporting is essential for reviewing, evaluating and monitoring progress in the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, sharing of lessons learned and best practices, as well as identifying actions taken, opportunities for and obstacles and constraints to implementation;

12. *Encourages* countries to present, on a voluntary basis, national reports, in particular to the Commission's review sessions, focusing on concrete progress in implementation, including achievements, constraints, challenges and opportunities;

13. *Also encourages*, with the purpose of implementing paragraphs 130 and 131 of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and paragraph 3 of Commission decision 9/4, further work on indicators for sustainable development by countries at the national level, including integration of gender aspects, on a voluntary basis, in line with national conditions and priorities, and requests the Secretary-General to consider progress made in that regard, including further work on the above-mentioned indicators, in reporting to the Commission, as appropriate;

14. *Underscores* that reporting to the Commission should be guided by the following considerations:

(a) Reporting should reflect the overall progress made on the three dimensions of sustainable development, focusing on the thematic cluster of issues for the cycle, and should include inputs from all levels, as appropriate, including the national, subregional, regional and global levels, and drawing on those sources listed in paragraph 2 (c) (ii-iv) above;

(b) The existing reporting systems should be used to the fullest extent possible and will be expected to provide the bulk of information required;

(c) Reporting should focus on concrete progress in implementation, taking into account the three dimensions of sustainable development and their integration, and should include information-sharing, lessons learned, progress made and best practices, identifying actions taken, constraints, challenges and opportunities;

(d) The effective use of indicators, as described in paragraph 13 above;

(e) Country reporting should provide information on the status of national strategies for sustainable development;

15. *Requests* the secretariat of the Commission, working in close cooperation with other organizations of the United Nations system, to:

(a) Take measures to streamline reporting in order to avoid duplication and unnecessary burden on States, including in accordance with the Secretary-General's report on United Nations reform;

(b) Provide focused information that highlights relevant trends, constraints, challenges and emerging issues;

(c) Provide technical assistance to countries, upon their request, in national reporting through regular and extrabudgetary sources;

16. *Invites* the secretariat of the Commission to improve national reporting guidelines and questionnaires with the intention of making reporting more efficient and less burdensome on countries and more focused on implementation, bearing in mind the provisions of the present resolution, in consultation with Governments, United Nations organizations and secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements, and to report to the Commission for its consideration;

* * *

17. *Invites*, further to paragraph 140 of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, relevant United Nations agencies, programmes and funds, the Global Environment Facility, and international and regional financial and trade institutions, within their mandates, to participate actively in the work of the Commission in order to inform it of their activities designed to further the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. To that end, it is essential to undertake further measures to:

(a) Promote stronger linkages between global, regional and country-level implementation measures;

(b) Strengthen coherence and collaboration within and between organizations;

(c) Identify areas where further implementation measures may be required in order to improve progress;

(d) Mobilize and increase the effective use of resources from all sources for implementation;

(e) Enhance collaboration and coordination in all areas, including information exchange and knowledge-sharing on all aspects of the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

18. *Requests* the Secretary-General, taking into account the ongoing process of United Nations reform and utilizing the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, including through informal collaborative efforts, to further promote system-wide inter-agency cooperation and coordination to enhance the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and to report on its activities to the Economic and Social Council and the Commission;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 57/253, to include in his report proposals outlining an integrated and comprehensive response of the United Nations system to sustainable development, taking into account the work of the Open-Ended Ad Hoc Working Group of the General Assembly on the Integrated and Coordinated Implementation of and Follow-up to the Outcomes of Major United Nations Conferences and Summits in the Economic and Social Fields;

* * *

20. *Decides* that contributions to the Commission from major groups, including the scientific community and educators, taking into account paragraphs 139 (g) and 149 (c) and (d) of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, while following the established rules of procedure and practices of the Commission, should be further enhanced, taking into account chapter XI of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, through such measures as:

(a) Strengthening major group involvement in the activities of the Commission, including through the participation of representatives from major groups at the appropriate level in an interactive dialogue during high-level segments, taking into account paragraphs 139 (g) and 149 (c) and (d) of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

(b) Making multi-stakeholder dialogues more action and implementation-oriented;

(c) Enhancing the participation and effective involvement of civil society and other relevant stakeholders in the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, as well as promoting transparency and broad public participation;

(d) Striving for a better balance and better representation of major groups from all regions at the Commission;

(e) Active involvement in partnership-related and capacity-building activities at all levels, including the partnerships fairs and learning centres organized as part of the meetings of the Commission.

* * *

21. *Recalls* that the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation designated the Commission to serve as the focal point for discussion on partnerships that promote sustainable development, and reiterates that partnerships, as voluntary multi-stakeholder initiatives, contribute to the implementation of intergovernmental commitments in Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. They are a complement to, but not intended to substitute for, those commitments;

22. *Stresses* that partnerships in the context of the World Summit on Sustainable Development process and its follow-up should be developed and implemented in accordance with the following criteria and guidelines, taking note in that regard of the preliminary work undertaken on partnerships during the preparatory process for the Summit, including the Bali guiding principles, and General Assembly resolution 56/76 of 11 December 2001:

(a) Partnerships are voluntary initiatives undertaken by Governments and relevant stakeholders, such as major groups and institutional stakeholders;

(b) Partnerships should contribute to the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and should not divert resources from the commitments contained in those agreements;

(c) Partnerships are not intended to substitute commitments made by Governments but to supplement the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

(d) Partnerships should add concrete value to the implementation process and should be new, that is, they should not merely reflect existing arrangements;

(e) Partnerships should bear in mind the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development in their design and implementation;

(f) Partnerships should be based on predictable and sustained resources for their implementation, should include the mobilization of new resources and, where relevant, should result in the transfer of technology to, and capacity-building in, developing countries;

(g) It is desirable that partnerships have a sectoral and geographical balance;

(h) Partnerships should be designed and implemented in a transparent and accountable manner. In that regard, they should exchange relevant information with Governments and other relevant stakeholders;

(i) Partnerships should be publicly announced with the intention of sharing the specific contribution that they make to the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

(j) Partnerships should be consistent with national laws and national strategies for the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, as well as the priorities of countries where their implementation takes place;

(k) The leading partner of a partnership initiative should inform the national focal point for sustainable development of the involved country/countries about the initiation and progress of the partnership, and all partners should bear in mind the guidance provided by Governments;

(l) The involvement of international institutions and United Nations funds, programmes and agencies in partnerships should conform to intergovernmentally agreed mandates and should not lead to the diversion to partnerships of resources otherwise allocated for their mandated programmes;

23. *Decides* that providing information and reporting by partnerships registered with the Commission should be transparent, participatory and credible, taking into account the following elements:

(a) The registration of partnerships should be voluntary and should be based on written reporting to the Commission, taking into account the provisions specified above. Reporting by partnerships should focus on their contribution to the implementation of the goals, objectives and targets of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation;

(b) Partnerships should submit a regular report, preferably at least on a biennial basis;

(c) The Secretariat is requested to make information available on partnerships, including their reports, through a database accessible to all interested parties, including through the Commission web site and other means;

(d) The Secretariat is requested to produce a summary report containing synthesized information on partnerships for consideration by the Commission, in accordance with its programme and organization of work, noting the particular relevance of such reports in review years;

(e) The Commission, during review years, should discuss the contribution of partnerships towards supporting the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation with a view to sharing lessons learned and best practices, identifying and addressing problems, gaps and constraints, and providing further guidance, including on reporting, during policy years, as necessary;

24. *Calls for* activities aimed at strengthening partnerships in the context of the Summit process and its follow-up and facilitating new ones, including through such initiatives as partnerships fairs and learning centres, mindful of the importance of sharing information on existing activities, particularly across the United Nations system.

Annex

Multi-year programme of work of the Commission on Sustainable Development

Cycle	*Thematic cluster*	*Cross-cutting issues*
2004/2005	• Water • Sanitation • Human settlements	Poverty eradication; changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production; protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development; sustainable development in a globalizing world; health and sustainable development; sustainable development of small island developing States; sustainable development for Africa; other regional initiatives; means of implementation; institutional framework for sustainable development; gender equality; and education
2006/2007	• Energy for sustainable development • Industrial development • Air pollution/Atmosphere • Climate change	Poverty eradication; changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production; protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development; sustainable development in a globalizing world; health and sustainable development; sustainable development of small island developing States; sustainable development for Africa; other regional initiatives; means of implementation; institutional framework for sustainable development; gender equality; and education
2008/2009	• Agriculture • Rural development • Land • Drought • Desertification • Africa	Poverty eradication; changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production; protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development; sustainable development in a globalizing world; health and sustainable development; sustainable development of small island developing States; sustainable development for Africa; other regional initiatives; means of implementation; institutional framework for sustainable development; gender equality; and education
2010/2011[a]	• Transport • Chemicals • Waste management • Mining • Ten-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns	Poverty eradication; changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production; protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development; sustainable development in a globalizing world; health and sustainable development; sustainable development of small island developing States; sustainable development for Africa; other regional initiatives; means of implementation; institutional framework for sustainable development; gender equality; and education
2012/2013[a]	• Forests • Biodiversity • Biotechnology • Tourism • Mountains	Poverty eradication; changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production; protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development; sustainable development in a globalizing world; health and sustainable development; sustainable development of small island developing States; sustainable development for Africa; other regional initiatives; means of implementation; institutional framework for sustainable development; gender equality; and education

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Cycle	*Thematic cluster*	*Cross-cutting issues*
2014/2015[a]	• Oceans and seas • Marine resources • Small island developing States • Disaster management and vulnerability •	Poverty eradication; changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production; protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development; sustainable development in a globalizing world; health and sustainable development; sustainable development of small island developing States; sustainable development for Africa; other regional initiatives; means of implementation; institutional framework for sustainable development; gender equality; and education
2016/2017	Overall appraisal of the implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation	

[a] This thematic cluster will remain as part of the multi-year programme of work as scheduled, unless otherwise agreed by the Commission (applies to clusters for 2010/2011, 2012/2013 and 2014/2015).

2. The Commission on Sustainable Development recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Draft resolution II

Preparations for an international meeting to review the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the decision of the General Assembly in its resolution 57/262 of 20 December 2002 to convene an international meeting in 2004 in Mauritius, including a high-level segment, for a full and comprehensive review of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[8]

Also recalling the decision to convene regional and interregional preparatory meetings of small island developing States,

Further recalling the decision to invite the Commission on Sustainable Development, at its eleventh session, to consider its role in the preparatory process for the comprehensive review of the implementation of the Programme of Action,

Noting the preliminary discussion of the issues by the Commission at its eleventh session in its consideration of its role in the preparations for the international meeting,

1. *Decides* that the Commission on Sustainable Development, during its twelfth session in 2004, will convene a three-day preparatory meeting for an international meeting for an in-depth assessment and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,[8] and will finalize the preparations for the international meeting, including its agenda;

2. *Also decides* that the three-day preparatory meeting shall consider a synthesis report, to be prepared by the Secretary-General on the basis of the recommendations contained in:

(a) National assessment reports of small island developing States, where available;

(b) Expert thematic workshop reports;

(c) Reports of the regional and interregional preparatory meetings referred to in paragraph 6 below on the implementation of the Programme of Action;

3. *Invites* the international donor and development community and international organizations to provide information, on or before 31 January 2004, on their activities in support of the Programme of Action, as well as on recommendations for further action in support of its full implementation, and

[8] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

requests that the information provided be considered by the Secretary-General in the preparation of the synthesis report referred to in paragraph 2 above;

4. *Welcomes* the work in progress in all small island developing States to continue and enhance their preparations for the international meeting, and calls upon the international community, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental bodies to support the efforts of small island developing States in their preparations of national assessment reports to be completed by July 2003, given that national reports are a critical component for the comprehensive review of the Programme of Action in providing information on respective national circumstances;

5. *Emphasizes* that in the preparation of the reporting referred to in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 above, the provisions of paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 57/262 should be taken into account, and invites the Secretary-General to make full use of the Small Island Developing States Information Network in his efforts to disseminate the various reports;

6. *Welcomes*, in accordance with paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 57/262, the regional preparatory meetings for:

(a) Pacific small island developing States, to be held in Apia, Samoa, from 4 to 8 August 2003;

(b) Caribbean small island developing States, to be held in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, from 18 to 22 August 2003;

(c) Atlantic, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean and South China Seas small island developing States, to be held in Praia, Cape Verde, from 1 to 5 September 2003;

as well as an interregional preparatory meeting, with ministerial participation, for all small island developing States, to be held in Nassau, Bahamas, from 26 to 30 January 2004;

7. *Encourages* Governments and participants at the high-level segment of the twelfth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development to also address, within the thematic cluster of issues for that session, matters related to the sustainable development of small island developing States and the Programme of Action;

8. *Invites* the international community, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental bodies to support regional initiatives and to collaborate closely, in partnership with the regional organizations and institutions, to expedite preparations for the review, noting the work already done by the regional organizations and institutions, bearing in mind the coordinating role assigned to the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat by the General Assembly, and to the Department's Water, Natural Resources and Small Island Developing States Branch in its capacity as Chair of the inter-agency task force for the international meeting;

9. *Reiterates* the need for the full participation of small island developing States in the preparatory process leading up to, as well as during, the international meeting, and invites Governments and international and regional intergovernmental organizations to contribute to the voluntary fund called for in paragraph 15 of General Assembly resolution 57/262;

10. *Reiterates also* the need for the effective participation of associate members of the regional commissions, and calls for their participation to be facilitated through the voluntary fund referred to in paragraph 9 above;

11. *Invites* interested Governments and donor organizations to support the participation of major groups in the preparatory process and in the international meeting itself;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to work within existing resources and especially to utilize fully the savings from the budget that would result from not implementing the two intersessional meetings of the Commission on Sustainable Development as programmed in 2003 and voluntary contributions, as necessary, for the preparatory process referred to above.

3. The Commission on Sustainable Development recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

Draft decision

Report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its eleventh session and provisional agenda for the twelfth session of the Commission

The Economic and Social Council takes note of the report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its eleventh session and approves the provisional agenda for the twelfth session of the Commission set out below.

Provisional agenda

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Thematic cluster for the implementation cycle 2004/2005:
   (a) Water;
   (b) Sanitation;
   (c) Human settlements.
4. Preparations for an international meeting for the review of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable development of Small Island Developing States.
5. Other matters.
6. Provisional agenda for the thirteenth session of the Commission.
7. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its twelfth session.

B. Decisions adopted by the Commission that call for action by the Council

4. The following decisions adopted by the Commission call for action by the Economic and Social Council:

Decision 11/1
Status of non-governmental organizations and other major groups accredited to the World Summit on Sustainable Development

At its 9th meeting, on 9 May 2003, the Commission on Sustainable Development, taking into account Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996, welcoming the ongoing work of the Secretary-General and the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, and recognizing the need to decide on the most effective and expeditious way of accrediting non-governmental organizations, decided to recommend to the Council that it consider, in accordance with established United Nations rules of procedure and taking note of the ongoing work of the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations, the status of non-governmental organizations that were accredited to the World Summit on Sustainable Development so that the Commission can benefit from their contributions as soon as possible.

Decision 11/2
Bureau of the Commission on Sustainable Development

At its 9th meeting, on 9 May 2003, the Commission on Sustainable Development decided to request the Economic and Social Council to consider the term of the Commission's Bureau for future sessions, taking into account the Commission's two year work cycle.

Chapter II

Future programme, organization and methods of work of the Commission

1. The Commission considered items 3, 4 and 5 jointly at its 2nd to 5th, 7th and 9th meetings, on 28 to 30 April and 5 and 9 May 2003. It had before it the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Follow-up to the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the future role of the Commission on Sustainable Development: the implementation track" (E/CN.17/2003/2).

A. High-level segment

2. At the 2nd meeting, on 28 April, the Chairperson (South Africa) opened the session and made an opening statement.

3. At the 2nd, 3rd and 4th meetings, on 28, 29 and 30 April, ministers made statements during the high-level segment.

4. At the 2nd meeting, on 28 April, ministerial statements on future modalities and work programme of the Commission were made by Mohammed Elyazghi, Minister for National and Regional Development, Water and the Environment (Morocco), on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, Rodoula Zisi, Deputy Minister of Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works (Greece) on behalf of the European Union, Margaret Beckett, Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Borge Brende, Minister of Environment (Norway), David Kemp, Senior Cabinet Member, Vice-President of the Executive Council, Minister for the Environment and Heritage (Australia), Tokia Saïfi, Minister for Sustainable Development (France), Ronnie Kasrils, Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry (South Africa), T. R. Baalu, Minister for Environment and Forests (India), Pieter Van Geel, Secretary of State of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment (Netherlands), Petr Mares, Deputy Prime Minister (Czech Republic), Susanto Sutoyo, Director-General of Multilateral, Economic, Finance and Development Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Indonesia), Bozo Kovacevic, Minister for Environment Protection and Physical Planning (Croatia), David Anderson, Minister of the Environment (Canada), Irina E. Osokina, Deputy Minister of Natural Resources (Russian Federation), Tamir Iqbal, Minister of State for Environment, Ministry of Environment, Local Government and Rural Development (Pakistan), Altero Matteoli, Minister of Environment (Italy), Amilcar Theias, Minister of Cities, Territorial Planning and Environment (Portugal), Marina Silva, Minister of Environment (Brazil), Emilis Gustainis, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Environment (Lithuania), Heinz Schreiber, Director-General, Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management (Austria), Jagdish Dharamchand Koonjul, Ambassador and Permanent Representative (Mauritius) on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States.

5. At the 3rd meeting, on 29 April, the Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States addressed the Commission.

6. At the same meeting, ministerial statements on future modalities and work programme of the Commission were made by Marjatta Rasi, Permanent

Representative (Finland), Poul Nielson, Commissioner for Development, European Community, Juergen Trittin, Minister for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Germany), Emile Doumba, Minister for Forests, Waters, Fisheries, Environment and Protection of Nature (Gabon), Paula Dobriansky, Undersecretary for Global Affairs (United States of America), Olga Ojeda, Assistant Secretary for International Relations, Ministry of the Environment (Mexico), Martin Cullen, Minister for the Environment and Local Government (Ireland), Modou Diagne Fada, Minister of Environment (Senegal), Eugene Berger, Secretary of State for the Environment (Luxembourg), Ana Elisa Osorio, Minister of Environment and Natural Resources (Venezuela), Elvira Rodriguez, Minister for the Environment (Spain), Beat Nobs, Ambassador and Head of International Affairs Division, Swiss Agency for the Environment, Forests and Landscape (Switzerland), Yoshiki Mine, Ambassador-in-Charge of Global Environment, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Japan), Andrzej Dworzak, Director General, Ministry of Environment (Poland), Prince Turki Bin Nasser Bin Abdulaziz, President, Meteorological and Environment Protection Agency (Saudi Arabia), Lena Sommestad, Minister for the Environment (Sweden), Zhang Yishan, Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative (China), Chuchai Kasemsarn, Permanent Representative (Thailand), Marco Balarezo, Chargé d'affaires, Minister and Deputy Permanent Representative (Peru) on behalf of the Rio Group, Jean De Ruyt, Permanent Representative (Belgium), Rashid Alimov, Permanent Representative (Tajikistan), Patrick Kalifungwa, Minister of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources (Zambia), Daniel Codorniu, First Deputy Minister, Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (Cuba) and Luis Gallegos Chiriboga, Permanent Representative (Ecuador).

7. At the 4th meeting, on 30 April, ministerial statements were made by Newton Kulundu, Minister for Environment, Natural Resources and Wildlife (Kenya), Uladi B. Mussa, Minister of Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs (Malawi), Lebohang L. Nts'inyi, Minister of Tourism, Culture and Environment (Lesotho), Alfred Capelli, Permanent Representative (Marshall Islands), Choisuren Baatar, Permanent Representative (Mongolia), Mahfoudh Ould Deddach (Mauritania) (on behalf of the African Group), Angele Gnonsoa, Minister of State, Ministry of the Environment (Côte d'Ivoire), Dan Nielson, Ambassador, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Denmark), Francisco Mabjaia, Deputy Minister for Coordination of Environmental Action (Mozambique), Gunnar Palsson, Director, Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Issues, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Iceland), Shlomo Shoham, Commissioner for Future Generations (Israel), Mootaz Ahmadein Khalil, Director of Environment and Sustainable Development Affairs (Egypt), Zulkifli Idris, Director, Conservation and Environmental Management Division, Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (Malaysia), Yagoub Abdalla Mohamed, Sustainable Development Coordinator, Ministry of Environment and Urban Development (Sudan), Enele S. Sopoaga, Permanent Representative (Tuvalu), Yousof Hojjat, Deputy Head of the Department of Environment (Islamic Republic of Iran), Isikia Savua, Permanent Representative (Fiji) (on behalf of the Pacific Islands Forum), Umit Pamir, Permanent Representative (Turkey), Murari Raj Sharma, Permanent Representative (Nepal), Keod Smith, Ambassador for the Environment (Bahamas), Ahmed A. Own, Ambassador, Chargé d'affaires (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), Marino Villanueva Callot (Dominican Republic), Alaisher Vohidov, Permanent Representative (Uzbekistan) (also on behalf of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan), Archbishop Celestino Migliore, Permanent Observer (Holy See), Hussein Sabbagh, Permanent Mission (Syrian Arab Republic), Jose Manuel Ovalle,

Director of Environment, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Chile), Ricardo Anguizola, Minister of the Environment (Panama), Ricardo Ulate, Director of International Cooperation, Ministry of the Environment and Energy (Costa Rica), Paul Lolo, Minister, Permanent Mission (Nigeria).

8. At the 5th meeting, on 30 April, the Chairperson presented an oral summary of the discussions held at the high-level segment.

9. At the 9th meeting, on 9 May, the Commission decided to include in its report the Chairperson's summary of the high-level segment (E/CN.17/2003/CRP.2), which read as follows:

"I. Introduction

"1. The high-level segment of the eleventh session of the Commission on Sustainable Development was held from 28 to 30 April 2003. The segment included: ministerial statements on "Visions for the Commission on Sustainable Development" (the future modalities and work programme of the Commission); three interactive high-level round tables with representatives of Governments, major groups and agencies on the theme, "Priority actions and commitments to implement the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development — Who does what, when and how?"; and five regional implementation forums on "initial steps taken in regions to implement the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation". Ministers and agency heads also participated in two informal sessions.

"2. The high-level segment attracted a large number of ministers from the environmental as well as other sectors, and senior officials, heads of agencies and representatives of major groups. The round tables and regional forums involved an active exchange of views among the participants. Delegations expressed support for the scheduling of the high-level segment at the beginning of the session.

"II. Future programme of work of the Commission

"General

"3. Participants reaffirmed the unique role and mandate of the Commission as the only high-level United Nations body to facilitate accelerated implementation of sustainable development. The primary role of the Commission remains that of monitoring, reviewing and coordinating the implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.

"4. Participants stressed the importance of political ownership and involvement in the new work programme of the Commission. The Commission is well placed as a forum for coordination and integration and will be able to add value to the implementing organs and agencies in the United Nations system.

"5. The Commission should also take into account the ongoing dialogue in the General Assembly on the integrated and coordinated follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic and social fields.

"6. Delegations from Member States renewed their commitment to ensure a more integrated approach to implementing sustainable development at country level and highlighted the mutual benefit of an improved, more action-oriented work programme of the Commission and better integration at the country level. They also resolved to ensure that the Commission sends out a strong message to Governments in this regard and to request the Secretary-General to promote a more integrated approach to sustainable development implementation with heads of State and Government in all relevant forums.

"7. The importance of national strategies for sustainable development that integrate economic, social and environmental issues was highlighted. At the World Summit on Sustainable Development, it was agreed that these strategies must be implemented in all countries by 2005.

"8. Ministers from different sectoral portfolios should engage in the above strategies, as should the Commission, depending on its particular area of focus at the time.

"Discussions on issues

"9. The theme of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, "Sustainable development for poverty eradication", should remain as the overriding theme for the Johannesburg decade and guide all of the work of the Commission during this period. Participants reaffirmed the importance of addressing sustainable consumption and production patterns, the means of implementation, sustainable use of natural resources and health as cross-cutting issues throughout the future programme of the Commission, as well as in relation to each issue and focal area discussed. Special attention must also be paid to the issues of Africa, small island developing States and least developed countries in each cycle.

"10. There was emphasis on good governance at all levels, with good governance at the domestic level being complemented by multilateralism and the strengthening of the United Nations, and by good governance and corporate responsibility in global business and financial institutions. A people-centred approach to sustainable development should be maintained.

"11. An overarching focus for each two-year cycle would be important in order to make the work of the Commission meaningful to all relevant ministers, as well as to ensure the most effective results of its meetings. The focus should involve a cluster of related issues, enabling the Commission to deal with the focus for each cycle in an in-depth manner, addressing all cross-cutting issues and linkages with other themes that are relevant to the theme under discussion in order to obtain tangible results.

"12. Such focus should avoid the trap of relegating the other targets in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation to the background. All the targets and decisions in the Plan are important. The work programme of each cycle will also ensure that, in addition to the core focus area, progress in all other areas of the Plan and Agenda 21 will be monitored and reviewed in each cycle. The reporting format and system will need to enable this to happen in the most constructive manner. There will also be sufficient flexibility in the design of

the future programme of work to enable the Commission to deal with urgent and important issues as they emerge.

"13. The discussion converged around suggestions for the focus areas for the next two cycles. It was proposed that an indicative suggestion about the third cycle should be made at the eleventh session of the Commission and that the Commission should confirm the third cycle and make an indicative suggestion about the fourth cycle at its twelfth session, and so on.

"14. The suggestion for the first cycle was the overarching theme of water. It was recommended that this theme incorporate a cluster of water and sanitation issues, including water resource management and the target for integrated water resource management plans by 2005, the targets on access to water and sanitation, water and agriculture and water and health, as well as water and land issues.

"15. In addition there would be a discussion of the cross-cutting issues with respect to water and sanitation. This would include means of implementation (in particular financing and resources for implementation), capacity-building, technology transfer, gender-related issues, governance and legal and regulatory frameworks and policy coherence. The definition of institutional arrangements within the United Nations for these issues would also be a key outcome. Further, the discussion would be in the context of poverty eradication, changing patterns of consumption and production and protecting the natural resource base of economic and social development.

"16. Many delegations suggested energy as the overarching focus for the second cycle of the Commission's work programme. This could include a cluster of issues such as access to energy, energy efficiency, enhancing industrial productivity, climate change, diversification of energy supply, natural resource management and renewable energy. The cross-cutting issues would be a core component of the agenda.

"17. These focus areas underpin poverty eradication, sustainable production and consumption of natural resources. Dealing successfully with these themes during the first two cycles would also send a positive message to Governments and the world's poor that the World Summit on Sustainable Development is delivering real results for the benefit of all humanity.

"18. The discussions focused on the linkage between unsustainable patterns of consumption and production and poverty. Education and awareness are crucial for changing attitudes and behaviour; research and technology are integral to driving change. The issue of natural resource management was highlighted by many delegations, given its overarching role in poverty eradication and the dependence of the majority of people in developing countries on these resources for their livelihoods.

"19. The need to establish a clear link between the goals and targets for sustainable development and the means to implement them was highlighted. The financial requirements of attaining sustainable development exceed the resources available to many developing countries. A significant increase in the flow of financial resources, including a doubling of official development assistance (ODA) flows as well as private investment and partnerships is also required. There was support for the work of the United Nations Development

Programme (UNDP) in developing the proposal to establish the World Solidarity Fund, which was agreed to in Johannesburg.

"20. There was a high level of consensus among delegations from developed and developing countries on the crucial importance of increased market access to mobilize resources, including the removal of trade distorting and environmentally harmful agricultural subsidies in developed countries.

"III. Organization of work of the Commission

"The work cycle

"21. There was agreement on the concept of a two-year work cycle. The first year of the cycle will focus on a review of progress in the implementation of commitments, targets and goals related to sustainable development. This will be called the review year. The second year in each cycle should focus on decisions on how to overcome constraints, obstacles and barriers to the implementation process. This will be called the policy year.

"22. The work cycles should be structured in a simple, effective and efficient manner, avoiding the proliferation of unnecessary meetings. The organization of work proposed in the report of the Secretary-General could be simplified and the timing of meetings clarified.

"Monitoring implementation

"23. Good monitoring, indicators and reporting mechanisms are essential for assessing progress, enabling the identification of constraints and bottlenecks, emerging issues, opportunities and threats and bringing focus on appropriate action. There was strong emphasis on the need to use the Commission as the global forum to exchange knowledge and experiences as well as best practices.

"The high-level segment

"24. The high-level segment of the Commission was considered important to ensure government leadership and commitment at the highest level, as well as to set the political tone for the sessions. The segment should be interactive and focused, leading to action-oriented recommendations that enhance the process of implementation. Multisectoral participation was considered to be key to promoting policy coherence in implementation at the country level and in policy-making in the Commission. The participation of the heads of United Nations agencies and programmes, the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization was considered very important.

"Implementation at regional and subregional levels

"25. Participants supported increased attention to the regional level and to the involvement of regional organizations in the work of the Commission. There was support for the concept of regional implementation forums, which offer an opportunity for building relevant partnerships that can be replicated and monitored to deliver the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the Millennium Development Goals. Discussions at the regional implementation forums at the eleventh session of the Commission emphasized the need to

promote a fruitful exchange of experiences and to catalyse actions to advance implementation of sustainable development strategies.

"26. Some delegations expressed concern that the existing United Nations regions maybe proving somewhat restrictive to the initiatives of some groups of countries for the implementation of sustainable development strategies. In building the regional dimension of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, flexibility between regional and subregional initiatives is important.

"Role of major groups

"27. There was a strong call for strengthening the engagement of civil society in the Commission. The contributions of the scientific and educational communities in the Commission needed to be encouraged. Interaction between ministers and high-level representatives of major groups was considered very valuable. Better balance in representation of major groups from North and South is needed.

"28. It is also important that the major groups increase their participation at the sessions of the Commission. Future sessions must also ensure high levels of representation from major groups. Donor countries and agencies should be encouraged to assist in this regard. The need for gender focus in poverty eradication strategies in all focus areas was echoed in many interventions.

"Partnerships

"29. The Commission should serve as a focal point for discussion on partnerships, as complementary instruments to enhance implementation of intergovernmental commitments or agreements. The partnership segments at future sessions of the Commission should extend beyond registration of partnership initiatives to include reporting on progress of existing initiatives.

"30. The guidelines adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development were endorsed in general, but the Commission may further define their parameters for action. There should also be a mechanism to ensure the partnership initiatives are not concentrated on some areas or regions.

"Coordination within the United Nations system

"31. Synergies among United Nations agencies and programmes are critical. The work of the different agencies must ensure an integrated and coordinated approach to delivery, and the United Nations must provide a coordinated response to Agenda 21, the World Summit on Sustainable Development outcomes and the Millennium Development Goals.

"32. The Commission should improve its cooperation with United Nations agencies, the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization, in addition to which the agencies need to have a more active role at future sessions. It should provide the Economic and Social Council, on a regular basis, with recommendations for sustainable development themes for consideration by the Council. The high-level segment was encouraged by the report that the United Nations task manager system was being reviewed by the United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination in the context of the implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development outcomes.

"IV. Conclusion

"33. The deliberations in the high-level segment were positive and enthusiastic. The proposals made were constructive, practical, action-oriented, forward-looking and, above all, focused. A strong commitment to the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation was expressed by all participants. The high-level segment clearly fulfilled its mandate of providing political direction and setting the tone for the rest of the eleventh session of the Commission."

B. Multi-stakeholder's dialogue

10. At its 9th meeting, on 9 May, the Commission decided to include in its report the Chairperson's summary of the multi-stakeholder's dialogue (E/CN.17/2003/CRP.3), which read as follows:

"Introduction

"1. As part of the eleventh session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, both Governments and major groups were encouraged to contribute to an interactive multi-stakeholder dialogue session, which was held on 1 May 2003. The discussions were candid and enriching, and reflected serious attempts by all parties to enhance the participation of major groups in activities of the Commission.

"2. The deliberations sought to cover four key areas:

- Participation and representation of major groups in Commission meetings
- Contributions of major groups to the implementation of Agenda 21 and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Plan of Implementation)
- Future work programme, organization and methods of work of the Commission
- Accountability and responsibility of major groups in implementation.

"3. A key theme emerging from the dialogue was the renewed commitment to addressing sustainable development within a multilateral framework, as well as the central role of the human-centred and rights-based approaches to sustainable development.

"Participation and representation of major groups

"4. There was recognition that the Commission was one of the few forums within the United Nations that allowed a diversity of stakeholder groups to effectively participate and contribute to a major multilateral process. Many participants asked for participation from other sectors of stakeholders and governments as well. The trade unions stressed the need for more balanced participation, reflecting the three dimensions of sustainable development.

"5. The Commission was asked to give consideration to broadening participation to include consumers, faith-based groups, parliamentarians and the media. There was agreement on the need to include vulnerable groups such

as people with disabilities and the elderly, as well to recognize the important role played by educators in the future work of the Commission. The women's group also emphasized the importance of appropriate gender balance in all meetings of the Commission.

"6. Several delegations expressed their strong concern over the small number of stakeholders from the South in the major group delegations to the Commission. To address this imbalance, there were calls and pledges by delegations from both the North and the South to access resources from better resourced organizations and donor agencies to support the participation of major groups from developing counties in order to foster a more geographically balanced representation of major groups at future meetings.

"7. There was also support for the inclusion of major group representatives in national delegations as a mechanism to enhance their participation in the work of the Commission. Several countries reported that they regularly included major groups in their delegations, with constructive results, and encouraged others to do the same. Major groups welcomed the proposal but also supported the Commission's practice of selecting major group participants through self-organized mechanisms to assure transparency. In this regard, the accountability of participants to their local constituencies remained crucial.

"8. Youth emphasized the importance of its political contribution in decision-making, in particular at the national level. In many developing countries, youth are a significant political constituency and can exercise leadership by actively participating in political debates within their own countries.

"9. It was emphasized that all parties had an obligation to ensure that appropriate major group representation was considered and accommodated within the Commission.

"Contributions of major groups to the implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation

"10. There was consensus that the implementation of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation was not the responsibility of Governments alone, but that stakeholders also have a crucial role to play in its implementation. The business community said that they considered voluntary partnerships as a key instrument in mobilizing its support for achieving the Commission's objectives. Business prioritized job creation, providing services and developing innovative technologies as key contributions from their sector.

"11. Representatives of the scientific and technological community stressed their dual role as providers of authoritative scientific information for decision-making as well as educators of the public. There was a need for an international commitment to narrow the knowledge divide between the developed and developing countries through international support for, and investment in, the development of the capacity of developing countries to generate knowledge. The role of indigenous knowledge and its complementarity to scientific knowledge was noted. The scientific community noted the need for a balance between public and private sector funding for research.

"12. Local government representatives emphasized the need for more resources for local-level initiatives. The considerable work being done by local authorities in implementing Agenda 21 was noted.

"13. The issue of trade-distorting agricultural subsidies was raised and noted as a serious constraint on the achievement of sustainable development goals.

"Future work programme, organization and methods of work of the Commission on Sustainable Development

"14. The comments of major groups indicated support for the proposed two-year cycle of the new work programme and for water and energy as priority areas for the first two cycles. Farmers drew specific attention to the importance of linking water to food security issues. There was also general support for the proposed regional implementation forums, which were seen as ways to increase major group participation in the monitoring and implementation efforts.

"15. Several major groups proposed the inclusion of stakeholders in expert groups or subcommittees that may be created in the future work of the Commission. While some of these mechanisms could involve specific major group sectors, including scientists, others could be of a multi-stakeholder nature. Calls were made for major group participation in all steps of the implementation process from developing programmes to monitoring their progress.

"16. Indigenous peoples and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) proposed a rights-based approach, the use of prior informed consent and respect for cultural diversity as general principles that should be underlying the future work of the Commission. Gender issues and gender equity need to be mainstreamed into the future work of the Commission. A gender analysis of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation was requested.

"17. The need to strengthen stakeholder networks, in particular at the country, regional and subregional levels, is important in order to promote concerted effort on issues related to implementation targets of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.

"Accountability and responsibility of major groups in implementation

"18. There was a need for a special arrangement that allowed for civil society or major groups to report to the Commission. As the Commission moved towards a more implementation-oriented focus, it needed to ensure that non-State actors were also brought into the implementation framework. For example, women's groups made concrete suggestions that the Commission should develop indicators and reporting mechanisms to demonstrate its mainstreaming of gender issues. Delegations supported the participation of all stakeholders in monitoring and assessment and emphasized the value of using sustainable development indicators.

"19. The Chairperson thanked all of the participants for the maturity and deep thought they had given to the issues at hand and assured participants that the contents of the dialogue would be brought forward during the ensuing deliberations of the eleventh session of the Commission."

C. Action taken by the Commission

Future programme, organization and methods of work of the Commission on Sustainable Development

11. At its 9th meeting, on 9 May, the Commission had before it the text of a draft resolution contained in an internal paper circulated in English only, entitled "Future programme, organization and methods of work of the Commission on Sustainable Development", which was submitted by the Co-Chairpersons of Working Groups I and II.

12. At the same meeting, a senior officer of the Secretariat made a statement.

13. Also at the same meeting, the Co-Chairpersons of Working Groups I and II reported on the outcome of consultations on the draft resolution.

14. At the same meeting, the Facilitators (Canada and Indonesia) also reported on the outcome of consultations on the draft resolution.

15. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the United States, Morocco (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Switzerland, Japan, Australia, Croatia and Greece (on behalf of the European Union), as well as by the observer for the Republic of Korea.

16. Also at the same meeting, the Chairperson made a statement.

17. At the same meeting, the Secretary read out a statement on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution (see annex III).

18. At the same meeting, the representatives of India and the United States of America made statements.

19. Also at the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution, as orally amended during the discussion (see chap. I, draft resolution I).

20. At the same meeting, the Commission decided to take note of documents E/CN.17/2003/4 and E/CN.17/2003/5 and to invite the Committee on Programme and Coordination, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Fifth Committee to take into account the decisions concerning the future programme, organization and methods of work of the Commission during their deliberations on those documents.

Chapter III

Actions and commitments to implement the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development at all levels

1. The Commission considered items 3, 4 and 5 jointly at its 2nd to 5th, 7th and 9th meetings, on 28 to 30 April and 5 and 9 May 2003.

2. For the discussion and action taken by the Commission, see chapter II.

Chapter IV
Regional implementation forums

1. The Commission considered items 3, 4 and 5 jointly at its 2nd to 5th, 7th and 9th meetings, on 28 to 30 April and 5 and 9 May 2003. For the discussion and action taken by the Commission, see chapter II.

2. The Secretariat prepared a summary of the regional implementation forums, which read as follows:

"1. Five regional implementation forums were held during the high-level segment of the eleventh session of the Commission, on 29 and 30 April 2003. All the regional forums stressed the importance of regional implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and voiced strong support for regional and subregional approaches, together with donor participation, in both promoting further implementation efforts and monitoring progress in implementation. The forums generally called for greater involvement of all stakeholders at every stage of the regional and subregional preparatory processes of the Commission and in the implementation of sustainable development priorities.

"ECLAC region

"2. The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) regional priorities have been captured in the regional implementation framework announced at the Summit, the Latin American and Caribbean Initiative. However, there was broad consensus that an overall regional perspective should fully reflect the subregional initiatives and strategies of the Central American Commission on Sustainable Development, the Andean Pact and Mercosur, as well as the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States. The main challenge for promoting implementation in the region is to secure sufficient levels of official development assistance (ODA) and foreign direct investment (FDI) to support it. While much progress is evident, a warning was sounded that, since the Summit, the pace of implementation has slowed in some areas due to lack of investment because equity financing is in short supply.

"3. There was clear support for an interdisciplinary approach to the implementation process, including financing for development, links between fiscal policy and environment, energy and environment, trade and development, mitigation of natural disasters, and rights of access to information. Support was reiterated for the further development of indicators for sustainable development that are adapted to the conditions of the region and are specific in measuring the implementation of Summit outcomes. ECLAC intends to establish a biannual intersessional Committee to review the implementation of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.

"ECE region

"4. There was general agreement that strong support for regional and subregional implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Summit outcomes was needed. The forthcoming Kiev ministerial meeting, as part of the Environment for Europe process, illustrates the potential of high-level

political engagement in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation follow-up at the regional level in the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) region. However, there is a need for all regional and subregional organizations to adopt a broader perspective covering all three dimensions of sustainable development. Furthermore, exchanging experience among subregions to learn from each other is considered important. Examples of subregional cooperation frameworks for sustainable development included the Baltic 21 and the Nordic Council.

"5. The importance of sustainable development strategies at the regional, subregional and local levels, as well as the need for high-level commitment to them, was strongly emphasized. With regard to sustainable development strategies generally, it was agreed that consistent monitoring is crucial. It was recognized that partnerships could help deliver sustainable development at the regional and subregional levels and that self-assessment at the individual partnership level is needed before a general assessment at the Commission level is made. It was also noted that capacity-building for good governance and exchange of experience is required to achieve sustainable development. Input from the scientific community should also be enhanced.

"ECA region

"6. There was broad consensus at the regional forum for Africa that sustainable development was crucially important for this region, particularly with regard to poverty alleviation.

"7. The New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) is recognized as the main policy framework for the implementation of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the Millennium Development Goals in Africa. NEPAD tackles a number of priority areas for Africa, including democracy and governance; health, in particular HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis; agriculture; market access; capacity-building; education; peace and security; infrastructure, including access to water and energy; and the environment. The implementation of NEPAD is now in its third phase and relevant actions have either been taken are under way. Closer cooperation is needed between NEPAD and the African Union with regard to their inputs to the Commission process.

"8. A number of challenges were identified as obstacles to implementation in Africa, including the lack of capacity-building, financial resources, access to markets for international trade and the transfer of technology. In order to address some of those obstacles, there was a call for developed countries to meet their ODA commitments of 0.7 per cent and to enter into partnerships with civil society and the private sector to help address African priorities. There was also a feeling that Africa needed to raise its own financial resources. Another key issue raised was related to removing agricultural subsidies that create trade barriers for Africa.

"ESCWA region

"9. The goal of attaining peace in the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) region was repeatedly stressed as crucial for creating a foundation from which sustainable development goals could be pursued. The ESCWA region has long suffered from frequent occurrence of conflicts and

war, which has led Governments to abandon development strategies, increase military expenditures, which are three times international averages, and curtail civic and human rights. Continuous conflicts have further reduced economic stability, and thus foreign direct investment, and have resulted in deteriorating economic and physical infrastructure. Further consequences include social fragmentation, the rise of religious fundamentalism and the loss of human resources. Sustainable development priorities for the region include water, energy, trade and transport, technology research and development, consumption patterns, patterns of production in agriculture and industry, and information compilation and dissemination. Governments require assistance in broadening the diversity of exports to reduce dependency on oil exports. Although much progress has been achieved in such areas as reduction of flaring and capture of carbon dioxide, more efforts are needed in the area of the development and transfer of clean fossil fuel technology.

"10. A joint Arab secretariat for regional implementation has been established, with the participation of ESCWA, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for the Environment, under the umbrella of the League of Arab States, to stimulate discussion on regional priorities. It coordinates with the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment and NEPAD, with regard to Arab countries, to avoid duplication and overlap of efforts.

"ESCAP region

"11. In the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) forum, it was repeatedly stated that a strong emphasis should be placed on subregional processes given the size and diversity of the region. The special case of the small island developing States, for example, warrants separate consideration. The Council of Regional Organizations in the Pacific is providing assistance to study and find ways of incorporating sustainable development objectives into national development planning, and to refine the existing regional sustainable development strategy. The Pacific island developing countries were reported to have established a sustainable development working group, and had recorded appreciable progress in their fourteen type II partnership initiatives.

"12. Some examples of the regional initiatives and partnerships to implement the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation that were mentioned included the North East Asia cooperation in the energy sector aimed at optimizing the use of energy resources; a project by ESCAP designed to provide the poor with access to water, energy and health services and biodiversity conservation, through public private partnerships, identification and testing of good practices; the UNDP Global Village Energy Partnership, the Liquefied Petroleum Gas Challenge, and the Capacity 2015 initiative, particularly in the water, energy and biodiversity sectors, to achieve the Millennium Development Goals."

Chapter V

Role of the Commission in the preparatory process for the comprehensive review of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

1. The Commission considered item 6 of its agenda at its 7th and 9th meetings, on 5 and 9 May 2003.

2. At the 7th meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Morocco (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Mauritius (on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States), Belize (on behalf of the Caribbean Community), Fiji (on behalf of the Pacific Islands Forum), Greece (on behalf of the European Union), Seychelles (on behalf of Atlantic, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean and South China Seas small island developing States), Nauru, Australia, Japan and Samoa.

3. At the same meeting, the representative of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies also made a statement.

Action taken by the Commission

Preparations for an international meeting to review the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

4. At its 9th meeting, on 9 May, the Commission had before it the text of a draft resolution contained in an informal paper circulated in English only, entitled "Preparations for an international meeting to review the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States" which was submitted by the Co-Chairpersons of Working Group II.

5. At the same meeting, the Facilitator (Antigua and Barbuda) orally revised the text of the draft resolution.

6. At the same meeting, the observer for Mauritius made a statement.

7. Also at the 9th meeting, the Commission adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised (see chap. I, draft resolution II).

8. Also at the same meeting, on the proposal of the observer for Mauritius, the Commission decided to include in its report a summary of the discussions on agenda item 6, which read as follows:

> "1. A plenary session on small island developing States was held at the eleventh session of the Commission on Sustainable Development on 5 May 2003. Statements were heard on the future modalities and work programme for the preparatory process for the international meeting to review the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (Barbados Programme of Action) to be held in Mauritius in 2004.
>
> "2. The special case for both environment and development, and the vulnerability of small island developing States, as noted in Agenda 21, the Barbados Programme of Action and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,

was reaffirmed by many participants. Disadvantages and vulnerabilities faced by small island developing States have made sustainable development a unique challenge for the small island developing States themselves and for the international community. In particular, the circumstances and factors underlying the special case of small island developing States is exacerbated by recent developments at the international level, including decreases in ODA, foreign direct investment and resources for sustainable development activities within institutions that assist small island developing States, and more small island developing States being 'graduated' from concessional financing. In that respect, their economic competitiveness is undermined by some trade rules and their application. Therefore, small island developing States are united in their quest for sustainable development and in seeking successful outcomes from the international meeting.

"3. There was a broad agreement that the Commission should act as the high-level policy forum for the preparatory process for the international meeting within the United Nations system. The Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and the Barbados Programme of Action will provide the framework for the Commission's preparatory work. Some countries recognized the partnership initiatives as a new and innovative tool designed to facilitate their search for new partners and strengthening partnerships, and called for partnerships to be a feature for the discussions at the international meeting.

"4. Furthermore, the 10-year review should not renegotiate the Barbados Programme of Action, but should focus entirely on the progress of its implementation and assess its successes and failures. Most speakers strongly supported a review process that would fully take into account all related aspects of other landmark United Nations conference outcomes, such as the Millennium Development Goals and the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development, as well as the Doha Declaration, and explore the interlinkages. The review should focus on developing practical actions and modalities to further implementation and provide a strong foundation for the sustainable development of small island developing States.

"5. Regional and subregional level activities were highlighted and the involvement of the regional organizations of small island developing States in the work of the Commission was deemed important. Coordinated and active participation of United Nations agencies represented in the regions are also important for cooperation at the regional level, including in the national and regional preparatory processes. There was general agreement that effective regional, subregional and major group input into the preparatory process should be assured through the regional preparatory meetings, and that the respective roles and inputs must be clearly defined. For some small island developing States, the lack of institutional arrangements at the regional level may require the establishment of a more encompassing regional arrangement for sustainable development support as part of the preparations for the international meeting. In addition, many groups highlighted the need to make full use of small island developing States experience through small island developing States-small island developing States and South-South cooperation. Sufficient funding for participation of major groups from the small island developing States regions was stressed.

"6. Some countries reiterated the need for the full and meaningful participation of all small island developing States in the preparatory process, including at the ministerial level for the interregional meeting. Sufficient funding needs to be made available. Some countries requested assurances that the participation of at least two delegates from each small island developing State for the respective regional and interregional preparatory meeting be covered. It was suggested that a voluntary fund for additional participation be established, with financial contributions by interested donors.

"7. Some speakers underlined that for reporting there is a need to make maximum use of existing mechanisms, in particular for the work relating to the development of vulnerability indices. These are essential for assessing progress in the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action, as well as for the implementation of national sustainable development strategies. The importance of vulnerability indices as a tool for adequately assessing sustainable development and progress of implementation was recalled as motivation for the United Nations system to complete the development of vulnerability indices.

"8. There was concern regarding the adequacy of capacities of small island developing States with respect to reporting to the United Nations, since a number of small island developing States had not been able to submit national reports to the World Summit on Sustainable Development. The Commission will need to discuss this particular capacity problem of small island developing States, including the special cost burden for archipelagic small island developing States concerning consultation costs with their stakeholders and communities.

"9. Some countries called on the United Nations, in particular on UNDP, for additional support for those national assessment processes. The resident representatives of UNDP were well placed to support the small island developing States with financial assistance for the national assessments. In addition, there was a call for the strengthening of the Small Island Developing States Unit to assist with the preparatory process.

"10. An NGO representative expressed concern about the lack of natural disaster mitigation strategies and the support for public health issues as part of the work programme, and urged the inclusion of those issues, in particular the need to address water and sanitation problems as part of the consideration of natural disasters."

Chapter VI
Other matters

1. The Commission considered item 7 of its agenda at its 9th meeting, on 9 May 2003. The Commission had before it the following documents:

(a) Note by the Secretariat on proposed revisions to subprogramme 4, Sustainable development, of programme 7, Economic and social affairs, of the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005 (E/CN.17/2003/4);

(b) Note by the Secretariat on the draft programme of work for the biennium 2004-2005 for the Division for Sustainable Development, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (E/CN.17/2003/5).

Action taken by the Commission

2. At its 9th meeting, on 9 May 2003, on the proposal of the Chairperson, the Commission decided to take note of documents E/CN.17/2003/4 and E/CN.17/2003/5 and to invite the Committee on Programme and Coordination, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Fifth Committee to take into account the decisions on the future programme, organization and methods of work of the Commission on Sustainable Development during their deliberations on those documents.

Chapter VII

Provisional agenda for the twelfth session of the Commission

1. The Commission considered item 8 of its agenda at its 9th meeting, on 9 May 2003. It had before it a draft provisional agenda for its twelfth session contained in an informal paper circulated in English only.

2. At the same meeting, the observer for Mauritius proposed an oral amendment to the provisional agenda.

3. At the same meeting, the Commission approved the provisional agenda, as orally amended, and recommended it for adoption by the Economic and Social Council (see chap. I, sect. A).

Chapter VIII

Adoption of the report of the Commission on its eleventh session

1. At its 9th meeting, on 9 May 2003, the Commission had before it its draft report (E/CN.17/2003/L.1).

2. At the same meeting, the Commission adopted the draft report and entrusted the Secretariat with its completion with a view to its submission to the Economic and Social Council.

Chapter IX
Organizational and other matters

A. Opening and duration of the session

1. The Commission on Sustainable Development held its eleventh session on 27 January and from 28 April to 9 May 2003, in accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 2001/234. The Commission held 9 meetings (1st to 9th meetings, as well as informal meetings and a number of associated activities).

2. At the 2nd meeting, on 28 April, the Chairperson opened the session and made an opening statement.

3. At the same meeting, the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat made an introductory statement.

4. At the same meeting, the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme addressed the Commission.

5. At the 3rd meeting, on 29 April, the Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States addressed the Commission.

6. At the 7th meeting, on 5 May, the Director of the Division for Sustainable Development made introductory remarks.

B. Election of officers

7. At its 1st meeting, on 27 January 2003, the Commission elected the following members of the Bureau by acclamation:

Chairperson:
Valli **Moosa** (South Africa)

Vice-Chairpersons:
Nadine **Gouzee** (Belgium)
Bruno **Stagno Ugarte** (Costa Rica)
Irena **Zubcevic** (Croatia)
Hossein **Moeini Meybodi** (Islamic Republic of Iran)

C. Agenda and organization of work

8. At its 2nd meeting, on 28 April, the Commission adopted its provisional agenda, contained in document E/CN.17/2003/1, and approved its organization of work. The agenda was as follows:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Future programme, organization and methods of work of the Commission on Sustainable Development.

4. Actions and commitments to implement the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development at all levels.

5. Regional implementation forums.

6. Role of the Commission in the preparatory process for the comprehensive review of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States.

7. Other matters.

8. Provisional agenda for the twelfth session of the Commission.

9. Adoption of the report of the Commission on its eleventh session.

10. Closure of the session.

9. At the 6th meeting, on 1 May 2003, the Commission agreed to establish two working groups to be co-chaired as follows: Working Group I, Nadine Gouzee (Belgium) and Hossein Moeini Meybodi (Islamic Republic of Iran); Working Group II, Bruno Stagno Ugarte (Costa Rica) and Irena Zubcevic (Croatia).

D. Attendance

10. The session was attended by representatives of 51 States Members of the Commission on Sustainable Development. Observers for other States Members of the United Nations and for the European Community, representatives of organizations of the United Nations system and secretariats of treaty bodies, as well as observers for intergovernmental, non-governmental and other organizations also attended. A list of participants is contained in annex I to the present report.

E. Documentation

11. The documents before the Commission at its eleventh session are listed in annex II.

Annex I

Attendance

Members

Antigua and Barbuda:	Jon W. Ashe, Conrod Hunte, Albert Binger
Argentina:	Arnoldo M. Listre, Luis E. Cappagli, Alberto P. D'Alotto, Gustavo Ainchil, Ana Maria Bianchi, Andrea Brusco, Ariel Arbajal
Australia:	David Kemp
Austria:	Heinz Schreiber, Johannes Werner Druml, Elisabeth Kögler, Elfriede-Anna More, Lilly Sucharipa, Aloisia Wörgetter, Martha Wirtenberger
Azerbaijan:	
Belarus:	Aleg Ivanou, Ivan Belchik, Aleksei Raiman, Andrei Popov
Belgium:	Jean De Ruyt, Nadine Gouzee, Gunther Sleeuwagen, Jean-Paul Charlier, Jozef Buys, Luc Bas, Roos Renders, Jan De Smedt, Geert Fremout, Denis Van Eeckhout
Bolivia:	Edwin Ortiz Gandarillas, Rene Gomez-Garcia, Eduardo E. Gallardo-Aparicio
Brazil:	Marina Silva, Ronaldo Mota Sardenberg, Maria Luiza Ribeiro Viotti, Everton Vieira Vargas, Luiz Alberto, Figueiredo Machado, Fernando Antonio Lyrio Silva, Maria Luisa Escorel de Moraes, Ana Tapajóos, Nilton Frietas, Raquel Breda dos Santos, Marcelo Kós, Tamahara Fagundes
Canada:	David Anderson, Richar Ballhorn, Vicky Berry, Jea Boutet, Joe Comartin, Clarise Kehler Siebert, Kumar Gupta, David Henry, Nicole Ladouceur, Matthew Levin, Kelly Morgan, Gary Pringle, Emilie Revil, Vincent Royer, Norine Smith, Janet Stephenson, Nikki Skuce
China:	Zhang Yishan, Liu Hongyang, Wang Ling, Liu Hua
Costa Rica:	Carlos Manuel Rodríguez, Bruno Stagno, María Elena Chassoul, Ricardo Ulate, Emile Rojas, Patricia Chaves, Deyanira Ramirez
Croatia:	Mr. Bõzo Kovačevič, Zoran Bošnjak, Bože Borko Zãja, Jasna Ognjanovac, Ivana Halle, Irene Zubčtvič, Ljerka Brdovčak, Mirna Vlašic
Democratic Republic of the Congo:	
Ecuador:	Luis Gallegos Chiriboga, Humberto Jiménez

Egypt:	Ahmed Aboul Gheit, Amr Aboul Atta, Mootaz Khalil, Ihab Gamaleldin
France:	Tokia Saifi, Jean-Marc de La Sablière, Denys Gauer, Michel Duclos, Alain Freynet, Stephane Seigneurie, Philippe Delacroix, Laurent Bonneau, Raymond Quereilhac, Giles David, Genevieve Verbrugge, Philippe Leglise-Costa, Matthias Fekl, Pierre-François Degand
Gabon:	Emile Douba, Denis Dangue-Rewaka, Andre-Jules Madingou, Chris Mombo Nzatsi, Alfred Moungara Moussotsi, Gregoire Lomba, Faustin Boukamba
Germany:	Juergen Trittin, Gunther Pleuger, Julius Georg Luy, Albrecht Von Der Heyden, Stephan Contius, Norbert Gorissen, Michael Schroeren, Peter Christmann, Ralph Timmermann, Reinhard Krapp, Birgit Schwenk, Silke Lutzmann, Jessica Suplie, Barbara Schäfer, Helmut Färber, Anneliese Looss, Armin Rockholz, Klaus Mittelbach, Birgit Engelhardt, Burghard Holder, Jürgen Maier, Lena Kempmann, Michael Huttner
Ghana:	Kasim Kasanga, Nana Effah-Apenteng, Edward O. Nsenkyire, P. Yaw Essel, R. R. Kuuzegh, Harold Agyeman
Greece:	Rodoula Zisi, Adamantios Th, Vassilakis, Leonidas A. Evangelidis, Despina Fragoulopoulou, Elias Gounaris, Eleni Tzanetoulea, Christos Dimitropoulos, Constantina Chandraki-Birbili, Eftychios Sartzetakis, Maria Peppa, Myrsisni Sivri, Elias Mavroeidis, Chariklia Kotsani, Christiana Tzouannou, Nikolaos Zograkis, Maria Kossotaki, Alexandros Laskaratos, Christina Theochari, Stavroula Xarchakou, Kalliopi Kandarzi, Vassiliki Karageorgou, Anthony Apostolopoulos
Guatemala:	Gert Rosenthal, José Alberto Briz Gutiérrez, Roberto Lavalle Valdes
Iceland:	Gunnar Pálsson, Thorsteinn Ingólfsson, Hugi Ólafsson, Axel Nikulásson, Helga Hauksdóttir, Óli Bjorn Ólafsson
India:	T. R. Baalu, V. K. Nambiar, V. K. Duggal, A. Gopinathan, Deepa Gopalan Wadhwa, Desh Deepak Verma, B. S. Bishnoi, S. K. Joshi, Vijay Thakur Singh, Riva Ganguly Das
Indonesia:	Susanto Sutoyo, Mochammad Slamet Hidayat, Sutria Tubagus, Jannes Hutagalung, Siswanto Agus Wilopi, Myra P. Gunawan, Sahla Hutabarat, Darmansjah Djumala, Mohammad Oemar, Ngurah Swajaya, S. Sayoga Kadarisman, Tribayu Deviputri Purwanti, Rima Cempaka, Agustaviano Sofjan, B. M. Darma U. Manullang, P. Robianto Koestomo, Aboejoewono Aboeprajitno, Subiyanti Marwoto

Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Nasrollah Kezemi-Kamyab, Yousof Hojjat, Reza Maknoon, Hussein Moeni, Behzad Azarsa, Mohammad Khesali
Japan:	Yoshiki Mine, Hironori Hamanaka, Yoshiyuki Motomura, Masashi Mizukami, Hidenobu Sobashima, Zuiten Tsukamoto, Kazuya Shimmura, Kazuchika Hamuro, Yuji Amamiya, Yasuhiko Kurashige, Masashi Kusukawa, Takashi Hattori, Yoshio Tokunaga, Ruji Matsunaga, Koki Yoshino, Saeko Ishihama
Lesotho:	Lebohang L. Nts'inyi, Lebohang K. Moleko, Motsamai Damane, Limakatso Motjope
Madagascar:	Zina Andrianarivelo-Razafy, Dephalinnée Rahantabololo
Mali:	Nancoman Keita, Tidiani Coulibaly, Cheicknia Keita, Issouf Oumar Maiga
Mexico:	Adolfo Aguilar Zinser, Luis Alfonso de Alba, Olga Ojeda Cardenas, Damaso Luna Corona, Francisca Elizabeth Mendez Escobar, Andres Avila Akerberg, Jose Ramon Lorenzo, Edgar Gonzáles Gaudiano
Mongolia:	Ajkhan Bolat, Choisuren Baatar, Gankhuurai Battungalag, Davva Erdenebulgan
Morocco:	Mohammed Elyazghi, Mohamed Bennouna, Mohammed Loulichki, Mohammed Ben Abdelkader, Taha Balarej, Hassan El Mkhentar, Kamal Elmdari, Mohammed Arrouchi
Nepal:	Murari Raj Sharma, Lokman Singh Karki, Janak Raj Joshi, Arjun Bahadur Thapa, Narayan Dev Pant, Tapas Adkhikari, Ram Babu Dhakal
Nigeria:	Alhaji Mohammed Kabir Said, Arthur C. I. Mbanefo, Alhaji Abdullahi A. Allu, Alhaji Y. Tanko, Julliet Amegbo, N. E. Ndekhedekhe, B. P. Z. Lolo, C. A. Owolabi, M. C. Nwosu, O. A. Bamgbose, Victor Ojogbo, J. A. Albi, E. O. Okeke, S. Barkindo, O. Anaedu
Norway:	Borge Brende, Olav Kjorven, Brit Skjelbred, Hege Andenes, Wegger Strommen, Harald Dovland, Idunn Eldheim, Eva Nordvik, Mari Skäre, Kjersti Rodsmoen, Inger-Marie Bjonnes, Grete Odegaard, Thomas Lid Ball, Geir Tonnessen, Morten Eriksen, Eva Paaske
Pakistan:	Tahir Iqbal, Munir Akram, Arif Allauddin, Jamil Ahmad, Azaz Ahmad Chaudhry, Muhammad Hassan, Zahida Majeed Malik
Peru:	Marco Balarezo, Raúl Salazar-Cosio, Rolando Ruiz-Rosas, Jorge Lescano, Hector Oscanoa Salazar
Poland:	Janusz Stańczyk, Andrzej Dworzak, Czeslaw Wieckowski, Izabela Kurdusiewicz, Mieczyslaw Ostojski, Ewa Anzorge

Republic of Moldova:	Ion Botnaru, Vsevolod Grigore, Alexandru Çujba
Saudi Arabia:	H.R.H. Prince Turki Bin Nasser Bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud, Abdulrahman M. Almofadhi, Mohammed Al-Sabban, Abdulmohsen Al-Sunaid, Farid Al-Asaly, Khalid Abouleif, Mohammed Al-Sayair, Samir Ghazi, Nasser Fahd Al-Watban, Osama Hussein Mansouri, Saleh M. Al-Shehri, Abdullah Al-Anazi, Abdullah Al-Rasheed, Abdulaziz Al-Howaish
Senegal:	Modou Fada Diagne, Naimouna Sourang Ndir, Papa Louis Fall, Fatoumata Dia Toure, Astou Kane Sall, Aly Lo, El Hadji Sidy Niang, Salimata Ba, Mame Baba Cisse
Slovenia:	Roman Kirn, Andrej Medica
South Africa:	Ronnie Kasrils, Valli Moosa, Dumisani Kumalo, Nomusa Dube, Crispian Olver, Dhesigen Naidoo, Alfred Wills, Trevor Balzer, Siphiwe Mkhize, Xolisa Mabhongo, Sandile Tyatya, Judy Beaumont, Blessing Manale, Zaheer Fakir, Michelle Pressend, Jay Singh, Christo Van Noordwyk, Daan Du Toit, Patrick Lekala, Linda Shongwe, Keolebogile Mosimege, Hesphina Rukato, Kevin Van der Molen, Salim Fakir, Peter Ritchie, Lomin Saayman, Tzila Katzel, Riaan Malherbe, Sidima Siganga, Heidi Clark, Neumisa Runeyi
Sudan:	Elfatih Erwa, Omer Bashir Mohamed Manis, Yagoub Abdalla Mohamed, Siddig Mohamed Abdalla, Ilham Ibrahim Mohamed Ahmed, Anas Eltayeb Elgailani Mustafa, Hassan Hamid Hassan
Switzerland:	Beat Nobs, Franz Perrez, Thomas Knecht, Daniel Ziegerer, Lisa Magnollay, Stefano Toscano, Michael Kohn, Rosmarie Baer
Thailand:	Chuchai Kasemsarn Ittiporn Boonpracong, Jesda Katavetin, Srisuda Jayayabhand, Suvat Poopatanapong
Turkey:	Ümit Pamir, Altay Cengizer, Alper Coşkun, Yavuz Çubukcu
Uganda:	Ruhakana Rugunda, Semakula Kiwanuka, Henry Aryamanya Mugisha
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:	Margaret Beckett, Jeremy Greenstock, Robert Lowson, Chris Whaley, Andrew Randall, Michael O'Neill, Alice Walpole, Ross Andrews, Christine Wellington, Alistair McGlone, Jon Hobbs, Jessica Troni, Valerie Caton, Danae Meacock-Bashir, Nick Oatley, Leo Beckett, Gavin Ross, Sheila Watson, Steve Mee, Amal-Lee Amin, Robert Mason, Michael Massey, Georgina Ayre

United States of America:	Paula Dobriansky, Jonathan Margolis, Sichan Siv, John Turner, Judith Ayres, John Beale, Jeri Berc, Violanda Botet, Cynthia Brady, Lori Brutten, Jeffry Burnam, John Davison, Larisa Dobriansky, Adolfo Franco, Isabel Gates, Alan Hecht, Leonard Hirsch, Timothy Lattimer, Franklin Moore, Constance Newman, Brett Pomainville, Barrie Ripin, Daniel Rochberg, Mark Simonoff, Herbert Traub, Michael Trulson, Kathryn Washburn, Mary Beth West, Joseph Martin Dieu, Caludia Serwer, Susan Ware Harris, Karin M. Krchnak, Barry K. Worthington
Uzbekistan:	Alisher Vohidov, Rustamjon Khakimov
Venezuela:	Ana Elisa Osorio, Milos Alcalay, Rodolfo Roa, Jacqueline Mendoza, Luis Niño Gomez, Ileana Villalobos, Julia Lopez-Camacaro

States Members of the United Nations represented by observers

Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Armenia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Bulgaria, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji Islands, Finland, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Latvia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Samoa, San Marino, Serbia and Montenegro, Singapore, Slovakia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Yemen, Viet Nam, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Entities represented by observers

European Community

Non-member States maintaining permanent observer status

Holy See

Entity maintaining permanent observer mission to the United Nations

Palestine

Regional commissions

Economic Commission for Africa, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

Specialized agencies and related organizations

International Labour Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Health Organization, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, International Fund for Agricultural Development, World Intellectual Property Organization, United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Secretariats of treaty bodies

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa, Secretariat of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal

Intergovernmental organizations

African Union, Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization, Caribbean Community, Council of Baltic Sea States, Commonwealth Secretariat, International Organization of la Francophonie, Inter-Parliamentary Union, International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, Organization of African Unity, Organization of the Islamic Conference, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme, South Pacific Forum, Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, World Trade Organization

Other entities having received a standing invitation to participate as observers

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Sovereign Military Order of Malta

United Nations

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Environment Programme, Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, Global Environment Facility, Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, United Nations Institute for Training and Research, United Nations University

Non-governmental organizations

Academy for Future Science

Action Aides aux Familles Demunies

Action pour le développement de l'Afrique à la base

Agricultural Missions

Alliance to End Childhood Lead Poisoning

American Nuclear Society/Environmental Sciences Division

Arbor Hill Environmental Justice Corporation

Association 4D

Association Nigerienne des Scouts de l'Environnement

Association of the Bar of the City of New York

Association of World Citizens

Both Ends

Business Council for International Understanding

Business Council for Sustainable Energy

Canadian Council of Churches

Canadian Environmental Network

Centre per a l'Empresa i el Medi Ambient

Center for the Study of Marine Policy

Centre for International Sustainable Development Law

Centre for Women the Earth the Divine

Centro de Derechos Humanos y Medio Ambiente

Citizens Network for Sustainable Development

Colegio de Abogados Especialistas en Derecho Ambiental de Colombia

Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches

Commonwealth Human Ecology Council

Congregations of St. Joseph

Consortium for International Earth Science Information Network

Consumer Unity and Trust Society

Consumers International

Danish 92 Group

Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era

Dominican Leadership Conference

Earth Council

Eco-Accord (The Center for Environment and Sustainable Development)

Elizabeth Seton Federation

Energy and Environment Programme of the Royal Institute of International Affairs

Environic Foundation International

Environment Liaison Centre International

Environmental Justice Network Forum

Environmental Monitoring Group

Fonds E7 pour le développement énergétique durable

Franciscans International

Friends Committee on Unity with Nature
Friends of the United Nations
Girl Scouts of the United States of America
Global Crop Protection Federation
Global Ecolabelling Network
Global Eco-Village Network
Global Resource Action Center for the Environment
Global Youth Network
Grassroots Organisations Operating Together in Sisterhood
Greenpeace International
Heinrich Boell Foundation
Humane Society of the United States
Ilitha Labantu
Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy
Institute for Global Leadership of Tufts University
Institute for Policy Studies (Transnational)
Institute for Transportation and Development Policy
International Alliance of Women
International Architects Designers Planners for Social Responsibility
International Association for Volunteer Effort
International Association of Schools of Social Work
International Chamber of Commerce
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
International Council for Caring Communities
International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives
International Council of Chemical Associations
International Council of Scientific Unions
International Council of Toy Industries
International Council of Women
International Court of Environmental Arbitration and Conciliation
International Federation of Agricultural Producers
International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres
International Geographical Union
International Human Rights Observer
International Indian Treaty Council

International Institute for Environment and Development
International Partners for Sustainable Agriculture
International Studies Association
International Union of Lawyers
International Union of Public Transport
International Women's Anthropology Conference
International Young Professionals Foundation
International Youth Parliament
International Youth Professionals Foundation
Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory
Lead International
Local Government International Bureau
Loretto Community (Sisters of Loretto)
Maryknoll Sisters of St. Dominic
Metropolitan Solar Energy Society
National Association of Environmental Law Societies
National Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is of the United States
Netherlands Centre for Indigenous Peoples
Network for Environment and Sustainable Development in Africa
Northern Alliance for Sustainability
Pacific Rim Institute for Development and Education
Pan African Movement
Pan Pacific and South East Asia Women's Association of Thailand
Peace Action
Pennsylvania Consortium for Interdisciplinary Environmental Policy
Pew Center on Global Climate Change
Philippine Women's Network in Politics and Governance
Princeton Environmental Institute
Rainforest Alliance
Red Para la Sustentabilidad Social
Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe
Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
Sexto Sol Center for Community Action
Sikh Human Rights Group
Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur

Sociedad de Amigos en Defensa de la Gran Sabana

Society for Threatened Peoples

Society of Catholic Medical Missionaries

Soka Gakkai International

South African Civil Society Secretariat for the World Summit on Sustainable Development

Stakeholder Forum for Our Common Future

Summer Institute of Linguistics

Sustainability Challenge Foundation

Sustain US

Tebtebba Foundation

Third Planet

Third World Network

UBUNTU World Forum of Civil Society Networks

United Methodist Church General Board of Global Ministries

United Nations Association of Sweden

United Nations Association of the United States of America

Vivat International

Wildlife Conservation Society

Women's Environment and Development Organization

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

Woodcraft Folk

World Business Council for Sustainable Development

World Circle of the Consensus

World Organization of the Scout Movement

World Resources Institute

World Water Council

World Wide Fund for Nature International

Worldwatch Institute

Yachay Wasi

Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies

Youth Association for Habitat and Agenda 21

Annex II

List of documents

Document symbol	*Item*	*Title or description*
E/CN.17/2003/1	2	Provisional agenda and organization of work
E/CN.17/2003/2	3	Report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the future role of the Commission
E/CN.17/2003/3	4	Letter dated 7 February 2003 from the Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General
E/CN.17/2003/4	7	Note by the Secretariat on proposed revisions to subprogramme 4, Sustainable development, of programme 7, Economic and social affairs, of the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005 (E/CN.17/2003/4)
E/CN.17/2003/5	7	Note by the Secretariat on the draft programme of work for the biennium 2004-2005 for the Division for Sustainable Development
E/CN.17/2003/L.1	9	Draft report
E/CN.17/2003/CRP.1	1	Programme of meetings and activities
E/CN.17/2003/CRP.2	3, 4, 5	Chairperson's summary of the high-level segment of the eleventh session of the Commission on Sustainable Development
E/CN.17/2003/CRP.3	3, 4, 5	Chairperson's summary of the multi-stakeholder segment of the Commission on Sustainable Development
E/CN.17/2003/BP.1		Summary of the third meeting of the Global Forum on Sustainable Energy, Graz, Austria, 27-29 November 2002
E/CN.17/2003/BP.2		Report of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity
E/CN.17/2003/BP.3		Note by the Secretariat on national reporting to the Commission

Annex III

Programme budget implications of draft resolution I[a]

1. The draft resolution before the Commission contains proposals for new activities that would require additional resources. Due to time constraints resulting from the delay in finalizing the consultations on the draft resolution, it has not been possible to prepare a comprehensive written statement describing all aspects of the programme budget implications of the draft resolution. This oral statement is to inform the Commission that the adoption of the draft resolution would not entail additional requirements over and above those approved by the General Assembly for the biennium 2002-2003 as well as those contained in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005, which will be considered by the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session.

2. Subject to the approval of the Economic and Social Council, the new activities would be undertaken starting in 2003 and in the biennium 2004-2005. Those activities could be summarized as follows:

(a) In 2003, in order to carry out preparations for the first review session of the Commission, a range of activities need to be undertaken over and above the activities in the programme of work for 2002-2003, including (i) preparing Secretary-General's state of implementation reports, which would evaluate overall progress in implementing Agenda 21, the Programme for Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation; (ii) preparing a detailed review of progress in the implementation of the thematic clusters of issues for the current cycle, entailing the identification of constraints and obstacles along with a reflection of new challenges and opportunities, including lessons learned and best practice. External specialized expertise that is not available in the Secretariat will be required to implement the above. The additional requirements to carry out those activities would be covered through the usage of resources released from the decision to abolish the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development and to transfer its work to the Commission;

(b) In 2004-2005, the additional activities to be undertaken would include assessment, evaluation and analysis of progress in implementation; identifying constraints and challenges as well as opportunities and lessons learned, including coordination of information received from various sources and coordination of capacity-building activities during Commission sessions; establishing and maintaining a transparent information and reporting system; and preparing a summary report containing synthesized information on partnerships for consideration by the Commission. It is anticipated that the capacity of the Secretariat to carry out those activities would need to be strengthened through the provision of assistance of at least two additional Professional posts (at the P-5 and P-3 levels, respectively). In addition, given the comprehensive analysis required across a range of specific subject areas, external expertise not available in the Secretariat will be required. The above requirements would be covered through the usage of the resources which would be released as a result of the proposal to revise the meeting programme of the Commission.

[a] See chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution I.

3. As a result of the above, it is anticipated that the adoption of the draft resolution would not entail additional resource requirements over and above those already approved by the General Assembly for the biennium 2002-2003 and those proposed by the Secretary-General in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005.

4. A written statement containing a detailed analysis of the programme budget implications of the draft resolution will be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 2003, together with the report of the Commission.

Annex IV

Chairperson's comments on the partnership fair

1. Partnerships for sustainable development constitute an important outcome of the World Summit on Sustainable Development. The Partnership Fair was organized as a parallel event to the official discussions of the Commission on Sustainable Development at its eleventh session. This was the first time that the Commission has held such a fair. The purpose of the fair was to provide an opportunity for existing and potential new partners of Summit partnerships to come to the Commission for networking, creating synergies between partnerships, looking for more partners and/or funding and learning from each other's experiences. Partnership projects were also given the opportunity to inform on progress since the Summit and to present ideas on the follow up process within the Commission.

2. Forty-eight partnership initiatives were presented, covering a wide range of environment, social and economic themes, including science and technology, agriculture, energy, water, biodiversity, health and housing. There was a tentative theme set for each day.

3. Prior to the session, invited participants were required to submit applications for partnerships presentations at the fair. Presentations at the fair were selected according to the Bali guidelines that are posted on the Commission secretariat web site.

4. The fair has in general proved to be a very useful initiative. It provided useful resource information and the potential for capacity-building and networking opportunities. It also provided a space for sharing lessons learned and exchanging experiences.

5. This trial fair has already taught us some useful lessons. Issues raised by partners and people who attended partnership sessions included the following:

- Not all partnerships presentations had clear linkages to the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. The link with Johannesburg Plan of Implementation targets and actions needs to be made explicitly. The criteria and guidelines agreed by this session should assist in making the link.
- Many of the partnerships showcased at the fair had already been showcased at the Summit and participants felt that presentations could include more new information.
- The presentation structure for partnerships did not always provide sufficient networking opportunities.
- Many commentators felt that partnerships selected for the fair should demonstrate actual implementation. Community-based projects that assist in achieving the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation targets should not be excluded from the fair.
- The organizers of the fair should work more closely with partners to ensure interactive discussion and coordinate synergies between partnerships and across themes.
- Mechanisms need to be created for more delegates to participate in future fairs. Delegations to the Commissions should also be structured accordingly.

- Partnership discussions need active facilitation to promote synergies and networking.
- The participation of those involved in the implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation needs to be addressed, particularly regarding sharing knowledge between people on the ground or in the field.
- More preparatory time for partnerships presentations is needed to ensure more interesting and attractive formats.
- Physical space to display material should be provided at future fairs, for example poster boards.

6. At future Commission sessions, it is proposed that the fair be held again for a two-week period but with a different programme. The themes of the Commission should provide a focus for partnerships.

7. Focusing thematically will facilitate the participation of specific NGOs, institutions and government departments. That type of organization will provide a much more accessible forum for partnerships with like-minded partners and will accelerate the implementation of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. The partnership fair could also include matchmaking and proposal development regarding the coming cycles theme. We were glad to learn that the Italian Government has announced its willingness to host and organize, in cooperation with the Commission secretariat, an international forum on partnerships for sustainable development, to be held in Rome in spring 2004.

8. The partnership fair provided many lessons for future participation of partnerships in the CSD. I strongly recommend that the fair be repeated at future Commission sessions.

Annex V

Chairperson's comments on the learning centre

Background

1. The learning centre was introduced on an experimental basis at the eleventh session of the Commission to further the implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. It aimed to facilitate teaching/training at a practical level on various aspects of sustainable development. Courses (see appendix for details) were chosen to impart useful/practical knowledge so as to enable participants to implement Agenda 21 and the Plan of Implementation in their home countries. Courses were open to all Commission participants and were held during three-hour periods in the Dag Hammarskjöld Library Auditorium in the United Nations Secretariat during the regular sessions of the Commission.

Participation

2. Courses were intended to serve Commission delegates, NGOs and other major group representatives of developing and developed countries and intergovernmental organizations. An effort was made to publicize the centre and its offerings prior to the start of and during the eleventh session of the Commission through the Commission web site, official notification of United Nations missions, distribution of flyers during the session, announcements at the plenary and postings in the United Nations *Journal*, CSD updates and all official Commission schedules. Also, the *Earth Negotiations Bulletin* carried an article on the centre on the eve of the session.

3. Participation in courses was good, with attendance ranging from 16 to 28 and averaging 23 students per course. Participants represented the full gamut of Commission participants, with about half from official delegations and the other half from NGOs, international organizations, universities and local governments. Afternoon sessions were better attended than morning sessions, and the course location was rather far from other Commission activities. Moreover, the Auditorium was too large to be conducive to an interactive type of course. There was also competition and some duplication from a similar effort.

Course content and providers

4. Although there was little time in which to organize the centre, there was broad interest by universities, agencies and other institutions to participate as instructors. The seven courses offered covered a wide variety of topics and efforts were made in the selection of courses to avoid duplication. Brief course descriptions are annexed. Interest was also expressed by Harvard University, Duke University, Columbia University and some NGOs despite very limited outreach efforts. Instructors were encouraged to focus on imparting practical information for the implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and that standard was by and large met. Evaluations will be sent to all participants to provide feedback on individual courses as well as on the centre in general.

Initial assessment and recommendations

5. As an experiment, the centre was successful in that it has given a good indication that this type of activity can be successfully integrated into the sessions of

the Commission. It was also successful in imparting useful knowledge for the implementation of Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation on a wide variety of subjects to a wide variety of Commission participants. For future sessions, it is recommended that:

(a) Selection of institutions and courses should be made in the fall prior to the Commission sessions, and courses selected should relate to issues of the Commission review and policy sessions;

(b) Course selections should be made available on the web site by 1 January and should allow for registration of students to give instructors information about students and allow them to recommend reading assignments. Course participation should be open to all Commission participants;

(c) Course location should be in the same area as Commission sessions. The instructional room should be small enough to allow for a more interactive dialogue among students and instructors. The set-up of the Partnership Fair held in Conference Room B would be ideal for learning centre courses;

(d) Consideration of other Commission events should be taken in scheduling courses;

(e) Institutions and/or Governments interested in organizing courses for the centre should work with the Secretariat to avoid duplication and overlap, as well as to avoid splitting the market for students. There should not be two competing efforts.

Appendix

Learning centre course offerings and descriptions

Information and communication technologies for sustainable development

Maria F. Trujillo, Ph.D., Tulane University, Payson Centre

This course explores aspects of the potential impacts of new information and communication technologies (ICT) on sustainable development. The initial part of the course introduces the learner to issues pertinent to the phenomenal rates of global expansion of ICTs, comparing among different countries and different world regions. Following this macro perspective, the course focuses on the several ICT technologies, as well as the sectors in which they can be applied in the developing world. The interdisciplinary theoretical modules are discussed in the light of practice case studies selected from the disaster management field and fieldwork solutions to specific ICT-related development problems.

Improving Johannesburg implementation: the auditors, "tricks of the trade"

John Reed, Johanne Gelinas, Neil Maxwell, Canada Office of the Auditor General and Commissioner of Environment and Sustainable Development

The Johannesburg Summit is important for the world. Its ideas and commitments represent the current global plan to protect our planet now and for future generations. Successfully implementing Johannesburg will require a new and different approach than the one used to implement the 1992 Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro. This practical session will outline how audit offices apply these and by implication, how other organizations can too. Among other things, the session will address the work of national audit offices in auditing environmental and sustainable development issues (over 350 environmental audits on the topic of water management alone).

Sustainable development in a dynamic world: transforming institutions, growth and quality of life

Linda J. Likar, World Bank Institute

The discussion of sustainable development often indicates that environmental problems are at root social problems. For this reason, this short course focuses on institutions that facilitate the coordination of human action (more broadly defined to include formal rules and social norms, not just organizations; under this broader definition, marriage, markets and treaties are institutions, not just government agencies). Competent institutions for coordination pick-up signals about problems early and from the fringes, balance interests fairly and efficiently in formulating policies, and implement policies in an accountable fashion. Such institutions enable societies to negotiate paths to "win-win" opportunities/paths that can be elusive when the costs to some groups go uncompensated.

Markets for biodiversity

Dan Biller, World Bank Institute

Although markets for renewable resources have existed since people started trading goods and services, market creation and its use to maintain biodiversity is a

relatively recent phenomenon. In the past, problems with placing "correct" values on natural resources have not mattered much when the human footprint on the planet was small. As economic activity and the number of consumers placing demands on the planet's resource endowment have grown, these issues of markets appropriately valuing resources have become more critical. When markets do not adequately value the true social cost of environmental goods and services, the result is a market "failure" which must be addressed. And when markets fail, there are policies which government can enact that can make society better off. This course briefly addresses policies and tools that harness markets for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, linking them to the Convention on Biological Diversity and the relevant Millennium Development Goals.

Development and implementation of national sustainable development strategies: from global context to national action

Dr. Barry Dalal-Clayton, International Institute for Environment and Development

This course will explore the principles and characteristics underlying effective national sustainable development strategies that emphasize multi-stakeholder processes, continuous learning and improvement through systematic and iterative processes and effective mechanisms for coordinating strategic planning. It will examine recent international lessons from initiatives of the United Nations and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development that have revealed how national sustainable development strategies can offer systems to integrate many initiatives. Participants will be invited to share their experiences and debate some of the key challenges involved.

Environmental law within the context of sustainable development

Pace University

No two factors are more intimately associated with sustainability than law and the environment. This session seeks to engage participants in the delivery of content, as well active discussion on the most salient issues of the legal context for protecting the physical environment. Achieving this while at the same time promoting economic growth and employment is a monumental and delicate task for lawmakers. This session will open these issues to critical review, describe specific experiences from which lessons can be learned and generate exchange of opinion. The presenters will touch on the following topics: air and water quality, solid and hazardous waste, natural resources, endangered species, regulation of toxic substances, biodiversity, transparency and public involvement, energy and climate change, and finally the environmental aspects of armed conflict. The focus and emphasis of the session will be defined by the interests and preferences of those who attend.

Interlinkages for the regional implementation of the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation

Jerry Velasquez, Raman Letchumanan, Uli Piest, United Nations University

The course will introduce the interlinkages approach to problem-solving, focusing on the regional and national levels of implementation. It promotes better integration of such issues as poverty, labour and health into sustainable development

goals and vice versa. Interlinkages understands that the key to developing a strong integrated approach to sustainable development is the identification of the inherent synergies that exist between different aspects of the environment, the economy and social issues and an exploration of their potential for more effective coordination at policy, institutional, financial and many other levels. This course will consider these issues and present both challenges and good practices in the Asia and Pacific region. Practical examples will be presented. Trainers include experts from the United Nations University and practitioners from the Association of South-East Asian Nations and Pacific regions.

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